

anterior and posterior snags, and have numerous beads round various parts of the lower half, some of which are large and covered with tubercles. Height at the withers 26 inches; length to the place of the tail 41 inches; length of the hind leg to the hock 12 inches.

*A new British Callithamnion.* By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

The *Seriospora Griffithsiana* has long been known as an inhabitant of the coast of Devonshire. Agardh refers it to the genus *Callithamnion*, and calls it *C. seriospermum*—which was the specific name that Mrs. Griffiths first gave to it; and she was the first discoverer of it. Dr. Harvey considered it a variety of *Callithamnion versicolor*, but afterwards corrected this. We have never yet found specimens of the true *Callithamnion versicolor* on the British coast; for it is very distinct from *Callithamnion corymbosum*, of which Dr. Harvey thinks it is a synonym.

Mr. Holmes kindly presented to Mrs. Gray a series of specimens which he had obtained in Plymouth Sound, of a form which, he said, had only been observed very lately, and differed from the usual *Seriospora*, which has the spores at the end of the branches, in having them in the first lower branchlet on the inner side of the branches, as in other *Callithamnion*. I have examined the specimens; and there is no doubt of their being the true *Callithamnion versicolor*, very distinct from the *Seriospora*. The *C. versicolor* has the spores triangularly divided, while in the genus *Seriospora* they are cruciately divided. It is a most interesting addition to our flora.

It is very curious that the majority of the Plymouth collectors regard *Seriospora Griffithsiana* and *Callithamnion versicolor* as varieties of the same species, the different kinds of fruits being productions of different seasons on the same plant; but they must have overlooked the different forms of the sphaerospores.

*On Macroxus tephrogaster.* By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

In the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for 1867 (xx. p. 431) I described a species of American squirrel as *Macroxus tephrogaster*, which was sent from Guatemala, Bogota, and Honduras; I also mentioned that M. Sallé had sent it from Mexico.

Mr. E. Gerrard, Junior, has shown me five specimens from Medellin, Antioquia, in the New-Granadan Confederation, South America. They are all not above half the size of the more southern specimens; and I should be inclined to regard them as a variety or species, under the name of *Macroxus medellinensis*.

Two specimens in the Museum, bought from Mr. Gerrard, Junior, vary in the extent of the black mark and of the white on the underside. In the larger specimen the dorsal patch begins at the back of the neck and extends to the base of the tail, being very broad just behind the shoulders, and the white on the underside only occupies the middle of the throat, chest, and belly, the sides being greyish, having the rest of the hairs black. The smaller specimen has a very indistinct dorsal streak, with a squarish black spot on the middle of the back, which appears to be further back than the broad part of the patch on the other specimen; the throat, chest, abdomen, and inside of limbs much more white than in the other specimen.